§82.0

- 82.13 What sources of information may be used for dose reconstructions?
- 82.14 What types of information could be used in dose reconstructions?
- 82.15 How will NIOSH evaluate the completeness and adequacy of individual monitoring data?
- 82.16 How will NIOSH add to monitoring data to remedy limitations of individual monitoring and missed dose?
- 82.17 What types of information could be used to supplement or substitute for individual monitoring data?
- 82.18 How will NIOSH calculate internal dose to the primary cancer site(s)?
- 82.19 How will NIOSH address uncertainty about dose levels?

Subpart D—Reporting and Review of Dose Reconstruction Results

- 82.25 When will NIOSH report dose reconstruction results, and to whom?
- 82.26 How will NIOSH report dose reconstruction results?
- 82.27 How can claimants obtain reviews of their NIOSH dose reconstruction results by NIOSH?
- 82.28 Who can review NIOSH dose reconstruction files on individual claimants?

Subpart E—Updating Scientific Elements Underlying Dose Reconstructions

- 82.30 How will NIOSH inform the public of any plans to change scientific elements underlying the dose reconstruction process to maintain methods reasonably current with scientific progress?
- 82.31 How can the public recommend changes to scientific elements underlying the dose reconstruction process?
- 82.32 How will NIOSH make changes in scientific elements underlying the dose reconstruction process, based on scientific progress?
- 82.33 How will NIOSH inform the public of changes to the scientific elements underlying the dose reconstruction process?

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Subpart A—Introduction

§82.0 Background information on this part.

The Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act (EEOICPA), 42 U.S.C. 7384–7385 [1994, supp. 2001], provides for the payment of compensation benefits to covered employees and, where applicable, sur-

vivors of such employees, of the United States Department of Energy ("DOE"), its predecessor agencies and certain of its contractors and subcontractors. Among the types of illnesses for which compensation may be provided are cancers. There are two categories of covered employees with cancer under EEOICPA for whom compensation may be provided. The regulations that follow under this part apply only to the category of employees described under paragraph (a) of this section.

- (a) One category is employees with cancer for whom a dose reconstruction must be conducted, as required under 20 CFR 30.115.
- (b) The second category is members of the Special Exposure Cohort seeking compensation for a specified cancer, as defined under EEOICPA. The U.S. Department of Labor (DOL) which has primary authority for implementing EEOICPA, has promulgated regulations at 20 CFR 30.210 and 30.213 that identify current members of the Special Exposure Cohort and requirements for compensation. Pursuant to section 3626 of EEOICPA, the Secretary of HHS is authorized to add additional classes of employees to the Special Exposure Cohort.

§82.1 What is the purpose of this part?

The purpose of this part is to provide methods for determining a reasonable estimate of the radiation dose received by a covered employee with cancer under EEOICPA, through the completion of a dose reconstruction. These methods will be applied by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) in a dose reconstruction program serving claimants under EEOICPA, as identified under §82.0.

§82.2 What are the basics of dose reconstruction?

The basic principle of dose reconstruction is to characterize the radiation environments to which workers were exposed and to then place each worker in time and space within this exposure environment. Then methods are applied to translate exposure to radiation into quantified radiation doses at the specific organs or tissues relevant to the types of cancer occurring